NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872.

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BARNARD'S FATE.

THE CAREER OF AN ERIE JUDGE IGNOMINIOUSLY ENDED.

IL IS UNANIMOUSLY REMOVED, AND DISQUALIFIED BY A VOTE OF THIRTY-THIREE TO TWO
—THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE FRIBUNE!

BAHATOGA, Aug. 19.-It is now five weeks stuce the High Court of Impeachment Assembled here to complete the work of reform which the assembly had begun. Some idea of the magnitude of this trial may be obtained from the quantity of labor performed, the vast-ness of which is attested by the 2,500 printed pages which represent the daily proceedings of the Court and from the expense attending each daily session, the estimate being the source day, exclusive of witnesses and counsel's fees. But the result to-day, which leaves George G. Barnard a victim of the just punishment which he has escaped for so many years, was well worth the labor, well worth the expense, and it will be halled everywhere as a brilliant vindication of the people's rights, and as a rainbow of promise for future judicial purity. At this moment of writing, a busy crowd of Senators, judges, politicians, and others, is gathered in the spacious corridors of the Grand Union Hotel, discussing the exciting event of the day, the removal of Barnard from the benebi of the Supreme Court and his disqualification from ever after holding any office of trust, honor, or profit in the State of New-York. Apart from the threng, and in one corner, stands a group which attracts usany gionees and occasions many remarks.
The prine pal figure in the group is the object of a scrutiny which he bears, or tries to bear, with entire coolness and indifference. It is the deposed Judge, George G. Barnard. Tailer than the gentlemen who form his little retinue off four-black-haired, pale, and dressed with scrupulous neatness black-haired, pais, and dressed with scrupulous heatness in an entire suit of black, including a black silk hat—he stands among them, his resiless black eyes glancing here and there as he talks, and smiles, and laughs. To the hexperienced observer he is still the same man that snecred, and scowled, and dared on the Bench, and the remark is frequently heard, "Well, he don't seem to care anything about this! Just look at him! See him

Those, however, who know him better, who have seen him before the Court of Impeachment as a witness in be-half of a broken cause, know that he is the same recklers man be showed himself to be then; but underneath it all they see a polgnant regret—an acute realization of the terrible disgraes which has been brought upon his family and himself through his own wrong-doing and, than all, a perception that the power and position which might have given, if rightly approciated, riches, honor, an envisible reputation, and an old age full of happiness and respect, have flown from his grasp and left him desolate. The news of his conviction came to him through some one of his friends and though the certainty of removal was long ago ad-mitted, and the probability of disqualification had lately become too palpable for doubt, yet it is said that the alous vote for the second grade of punishment, as predicted in THE TRIBUNE to-day, came upon him with no little shock, as he had forced himself to expeet a greater lealency from his friends in the Schate. THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Of course, the Court being in Executive session, the Judge was not present, but remained ail day at the hotel conversing with friends upon the only subject he was interested in, and exchanging conjectures as to the probabie result. In the court-room the scene was a solemn and even affecting one. On Saturday all the articles up to the XXXIst were disposed of. To-day the remainder were discussed and voted on. On the XXXIst, in reference to Barnard's order granting excessive allow ances in the suit of Sheppard agt. Thompson, Tighe, and Duff, all voted not guilty. The XXXIId Article, which is based on Barnard's astounding order in the no terious suit of Frederick A. Lane against John Doe and Richard Roc, was promptly found proven by a unant-mous vote. Articles XXXIII., XXXIV., and XXXV. which recite the orders of Barnard in the suits against the New-York Pler and Warehouse Co., wherein the deelection for directors, and to count in the votes on the 6,000 shares held by Lane as the proxy of Daniel Packer, wherein N. A. Prentice was appointed receiver and Sher-wood was thrown into jail, were found proved in the same way, all voting guilty. On Article XXXVI., charge ing conspiracy between Lane, Fisk, Barnard, and others, all voted not guilty, except Senators Benedict, Chatfield,

THE FINAL VOTING.

On Art. XXXVII., which charges Judge Earnerd with oarse and abusive language on the bench, with favorism to some, abuse and intimidation of others, there was an interesting discussion, which would be given in full were it possible to obtain it. As it required two-thirds to in reference to appointing referees, was found proven; the second, which gives a specimen of Barnard's obscenity on the bench, as testified to by Judge Birdseye, was lost, those voting guilty being Judges Alien and Peckham, and Senators Allen Renedict, Chatfield, Foster, McGowap, Madden, Perry, and D. P. Wood. The third specification, where the accused Judge is charged with refusing to appoint Judge Clerke as referee, because he had lied about him, was found proven. The fourth, which alludes to a remark of Barnard's in reference to the assault on Dorman B. Eaton, was found not proven. The fifth, about Barnard's beast of driving one set of scounderels out of the State, was found proven, Judges Andrews and Rapallo and Senators Bowen, Har-rower, Lewis, Lord, and D. P. Wood dissenting. The wixth, in reference to indecorous language, was found not proven. The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, bered, were excluded. The thirteenth, charging favorit ism, was also found proven. On the last article, the XXXVIIIth, which is a general allegation of the bad effect of Barnard's decisions and actions, it was not decined necessary to take a vote, and of course it was, as

general surprise. There were those who believed they could guess who would favor the accused Judge, and who were his enemies, bound to convict him on everything. But the mixed nature of the voting threw all calculation to the winds. It is almost universally believed that the voting was governed by the purest principle and a desire for justice, and nothing else. Members of the Court who have been, and are, friends to Judge Barnard, Several of them, in conversing with THE TRIBUNE cor respondent a little later, stated frankly that they felt sorry for the man, whose friend they wanted to be, but they could not overlook his misdeeds, and voted as their

a matter of form, not proven.

consciences directed.

When the voting on the articles was finished, the ques tion of removal came up for the action of the Court, and the most serious and solemn duty of the hour was at hand. A witness of the scene when the vote on this question and that of disqualification was taken, describes it as melancholy and affecting in the extreme. The vote was unanimous, and the fatal words "Guilty," "Guilty," came from every lip and on every side like a death-sentence. As each name was called, the Judge or Senator rose from his seat and announced his vote, with an explanation if

THE ACCUSED DISQUALIFIED. On the question of disqualification, only Senators Lord and Johnson voted not guilty, a course which was taken principally on sympathetic grounds, and a belief that the conduct of the accused did not demand such extreme punishment. Judges Grover and Peckham and Senators owery and Tremain were the principal participants in this discussion, or rather explanation, Judges Grover and Peckham made very forcible speeches, as did Senator Tremain, reminding the members that sympathy must not be allowed a place where justice demanded her not go for naught, as it might if removal alone was decided upon, for then the same calamitous adminis tration might be again restored when the next election came. Senator Lowery made his first speech to-day on disqual destion. It was of so tender and pathetic s of the Court. Expressing his full sense of the weighty responsibility that rested upon him and his associates, alluding feekogly to the dreadful degradation which they by their action imposed upon one so lately an equal in position with any, he yet deemed it his duty to stand firm and to yield he conviction to no emotion of sympathy. Generoesty was well mercy was noble, but justice was better than all. This jun would better suffer rather than all the people. The effort of Senator Lowery is regarded as one of his very worthlest, and is mentioned

in terms of the highest commendation. When the vote had been taken, the doors were opened to the public. There were none to go in save the newspaper correspondents who were wait ing anxiously for the verdict, and the Lieutenant-Governor then aunounced the result of the voting in the solemn words proposed by the law, and afterward the Court formally adjourned, subject to the call of the Pres-

VOTE ON THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT. The following are the votes of the Court on the XXXIX Articles of Impeachment of Barnard as sub-

mitted to it:

ARTICLE I. Charging the corrupt enjoining of the Eric Railroad Company from transferring the Heath and Raphael stock. Guilly—President Beach, Chief-Justice Church, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Felger, Andrews, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chaffeld, Cock, Dickenson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, O'Brien, Perry, Wiesmau, Tiemann, Warner, Robertson, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood. Not Guilly—Judge Raphalo, Senators Murphy, Palmer.

ART. II. Charging further corrupt action in the Heath and Raphael case. Guilly. All.

ART. III. Charging the corrupt appointment of James II. Coleman as Receiver of the Heath and Raphael stock. Guilty. All.

ART. IV. Repeating the same charge, under different.

H. Coleman as Receiver of the Heath and Rapines Rock.

Guilty. All.

ART. IV. Repeating the same charge under different circumstances. Guilty. All.

ART. V. Charging corruption in prohibiting in the interest of Fisk and Gould an election of Directors of the Union Paelife Railroad. Guilty.

ART. VI. Charging the corrupt appointment in James Fisk's interest of Win. M. Tweed, jr., as Receiver of the Union Paelife Railroad. Guilty. All.

ART. VII. Same as VI. under different circumstances. Guilty-President Beach; Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews. Raphallo; Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Charlield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Granam, Harrower, Law, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Welsman, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood. Not guilty-Chief-Instite Church; Judge Peckham; Senators Johnson, O'Brien, Tiernan.

Church; Judge Feckham; Senators solutions of the Union Pacific Rairroad case after its removal to the Union Pacific Rairroad case after its removal to the United States Courts. Not guilty. All.

ART. IX. Charging corruption in granting an order restraining Ramsey from issuing stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Rallroad. Guilty—Senators Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, mcGowan, Madden, Perry, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood. Not Guilty—President Beach, Chief-Justice Church, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Cock, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Levis, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weisman.

ART. X. Charging the same as in Art. IX. Guilty—Senators Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Gra-

ART. X. Charging the same as in Art. IX. Guilly—Senators Benedict, Bowen, Chattleid, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, Madden, Perry, Winslow, H. P. Wood, I. Wood, Not guilly—President Beach: Chief-Justice Church; Judges Grover, Folger, Audrews, Rapallo; Senators Adams, Baker, Cock, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, McGowan, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann. Wagner, Weismann.

ART. XI. Charging the corrupt appointment of Fisk, rand Charles Courter, Receivers of the Alisavy and susquehanns Railroad. Guilly.—Judges Folger, Andrews—Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chattleid, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Marphy, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Not Guilly.—President Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judges Grover and Rapelio—Senators Harrower, Johnson, Lord, O'Brien, Palmer.

Judges Grover and kappend scales have some control of the Abbany County officials from interfering with Fisk and Courter in taking possession of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Guilty. All.

ART. XIII. Repeating the charge as in Art. XII.

Guilty. All.

ART. XIV. Charging further illegal orders in the Albany and Susquehanna suit. Guilty. All, except Chief Judge Church and Judge Grover.

ARTS. XV., XVI., XVII. Containing charges of irregular and illegal proceedings in the Susquehanna suit. Guilty. All.

ARTS. AV., AVII. Containing charges of argular and filegal proceedings in the Susquehanna suit.

Guilty. All.

ART. XVIII. Charging irregular and filegal proceedings in the Susquehanna suit. Guilty—Semiors Allen,
Benedict, Bowen, Chattleid, Graham, Lewis, Lowery,
McGowan, Perry. Not guilty—President, Boach, Chief
Judge Church, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapalle, Senators Adams, Baker, Cock. Dickinson, Foster,
Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien,
Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winston, D. P. Wood, and J. Wood.

ART. XIX. Charging irregular and filegal proceedings
in the susquehanna suit. Not guilty. All.

ART. XX. Charging fregular and filegal proceedings
in the susquehanna suit. Not guilty. All.

ART. XX. Charging the corrupt receipt of \$1,000 in
money, and \$500 in chairs, from Jay Gould and James
Fisk, Jr. Guilty—President Beach, Judge Grover, Senators Allen, Benedict, Foster, Lowery, McGowan,
Madden, Perry, Waguer, D. P. Wood. Not guilty—Chief
Judge Church, Judges Allen, Peckham, Folger, Andrews,
Rapallo, Senators Adams, Baker, Bowen, Chatfleid,
Cock, Dickinson, Graham, Hannover, Johnson, Lewis,
Lord, Murply, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann,
Welsmann, Winslow, J. Wood.

ART, XXI. Charging corrupt issuance of an order restraining the Milwankee and St. Psul Railway Company,
through favoritism, to Ira Shaffer. Guilty.—All.

ART, XXV. Charging corrupt conduct in the appoint

charges as in Ari. XXI, under different circumstances. Guilty.—All.

ART. XXV. Charging corrupt conduct in the appoint ing of a receiver for the Olympic Theater. Guilty.—Judge Folger, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Charfield, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Perry, Wagner, D. P. Wood. Not guilty.—President Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judges Grover, Peckham, Andrews, and Rappallo; Senators Benedick, Bowen, Cock, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Weismann, Winslow, and J. Wood, Art. XXVI. Charging Barnard with threatening to imprison defendant in the Pacific Mail Steamship suit if settlement was not made within 24 hours. The same as the last vote, with Senators O'Brien and Tremain absent. ART. XXVII. Corruptly resiraling the Tammany Society from electing Sachems and from meeting in Tammany Hall. Not guiliy. All.

Society from electing Sachems and from meeting in Tammany Hall. Not guilty. All.

Ait: XXVIII. Charging corrupt action in the matter of the divorce of Thomas C. Fields, from favoritism to Fields. Guilty. Judges Grover, Peckham, Folgh, Andrews, Rapallo; Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedlet, Bowen, Chaffield, Cock. Dickinson. Poster. Fields. Outily. ductors Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedlet, Bowen, Chaffield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster Graham, Lewis, Lower, McGowan, Madder, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood. Not Guilty. President Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judge Allen, Senators Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Murphy, Tiemann, J. Wood.

ART, XXIX. Corruptly appeinting Daniel P. Ingraham receiver in the suit of John P. Eimendorf against James Savage and others. Not guilty.

ART, XXX. Refusing to grant an order of injunction for one lawyer, and immediately afterwards granting it for a favorite. Not guilty—All except Senators Benedict, Chatfield, Wagner, Weismann, and D. P. Wood, who voted guilty.

ART. XXXI. Charging the illegal release of persons ART. XXXI. Charging the lingual release of persons arrested for false registration. Act Guilty. All.
ART. XXXII. Dismissing a complaint in the case of A. W. Shopherd against Joseph Thompson, James Tighe, and John A. Duff before testimony had been offered.

ART, XXXIII. Charging corrupt action in ordering

Guitty. All.

Agr. XXXIII. Charging corrupt action in ordering the receipt of votes from Hamilton W. Robinson and Daniel Packer, in the election of the Directors of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company. Guitty. All.

Agr. XXXIV. Ordering the report of the New-York Warehouse Company in the above matter. Guility. All.

ART. XXXIV. Ordering the report of the New-York Warehouse Company in the above matter. Guility. All.

ART. XXXIV. Guility, All.

ART. XXXIV. Guility, All., except Senators Benedict, Chatfield and Foster.

ART. XXXIV. Guility. All, except Senators Benedict, Chatfield and Foster.

ART. XXXIV. Guility. President Beach, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham. Rapailo; Senators Adams, Allen, Benedict, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Welsmann, Winsow, D. P. Wood.

Not Guilty. Judges Folger and Andrews; Senators Baker, Bowen, Chatfield, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, O'Brien, Palmer, J. Wood.

"Snall George G. Barnard be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in the State!" Feas-President Beach, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowan, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood. Nays-Senators Johnson, Lord.

THE NEWS IN NEW-YORK.

The announcement of the removal and disqualification of Judge Barnard was received in the city yesterday afternoon, and gave unqualified delight to his insolence, and whose clients have been the victims of his corruption. In the low political circles, in which Barnard has always been extremely popular on account of certain personal peculiarities, the news was received

This important trial which has resulted in Barnard's conviction is the consequence of a reform movement dating as far back as November, 1871, and initiated by THE TRIBUNE in its exposures of the abuses of the referee system, the corrupt methods of appointing receivers, and the fraudulent manner of granting injunc tions to favorite lawyers and litigants. At the time this reform of the judiciary was undertaken it was believed that the Judiciary Ring was all-powerful in the city, and few of the lawyers who secretly gave THE TRIBUNE assistance hoped for the success which since been attained in the resignation Cardozo, and the conviction of McCunn, and Barnard. For over three months THE TRIBUNE la bored single-handed in this work, second only in importance to the overthrow of the Tammany Ring, and a reform necessary, indeed, to complete the success of that movement. Not a single journal in the City of New-York gave it assistance until Feb. 6, 1872, when the Legis lature resolved to appoint a Committee of Investigation when The Times and other journals were induced to speak out in support of the movement. The former ournal had previously indulged in extravagant praise of Barnard, and had been stient during the time of THE TRIBURE's exposure of the Judge's corruption; but as soon as impeachment became certain it engaged in the work which was already practically accomplished. Still later, in May, 1872, when the impeachment of Car-

doze and Barnard was fixed upon, an effort was made by the latter Judge and his friends to obtain the consent of the Legislature to his removal without disqualification, and certain other journals of New-York strongly advised him to follow the example of Cardozo and resign; but THE TRIBUNE always insisted that to his removal should be added disqualification, which has now been pronunced by the Court, and in repeated articles urged the nonneed by the Court, and in repeated without permanent disqualification. The wisdom of this course the result of the impeachment trial fully justifies.

A NORTH CAROLINA RIOT.

A NEGRO PROCESSION INSULTED-A DISGRACE-FUL PIGHT-A JUST CONSERVATIVE JUDGE.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 16 .- An item of news rarely escapes from this old town, and when it does, it is likely to encounter such rough usage by the way as to bear little of truth north of Raleigh or south of Wilmington. The telegraph is not yet known among these sand hills and turpentine orchards, and the mail going South, by the slowly moving river-beats on the Cape Fear, is sometimes more than 24 hours reaching Wilmington, a distance of 112 miles. So it was that not until Wednesday noon, did I hear in Wilmington a vague rumor of a great negro riot in tifls place, in which fences were torn down, a stable burned and considerable shooting done. I took the afternoon boat, was on the spot in 22 hours (such is the rapidity of North Carolina travel), and though I found the riot much les serious than it had been reported to be, I have been able to ascertain all the facts, and, in addition, to see how justice is administered in North Carolina, when the rights of the negro are to some degree at stake.
"Why, you see," said the first man of whom I made

inquiries on the subject, an active Conservative politician; "Why you see the riot grew out of a fight which occurred an hour previous, and resulted from the interference of a drunken white man with the celebration. He got a right smart whaling, and it served him right." "Was it a regular celebration by the Grant Republi-

" No, there was but one white man in the procession and very few of our better class of niggers. A lot of drunken fellows who gathered about the market on Saturday night, proposed a procession on the following Monday. When the men who generally lead in these things heard of it, they desired to postpone it several days in order that due preparation might be made. But the fellows who first moved in the matter would hear of no postponement, but sent word to the country niggers that Grant was in town, and that they must come in on Monday night. When the crowds came in from the country, they explained that they did not mean the President, but a man of the same name that lived here. Among those who came in was a company of uniformed niggers from over the river. Well, they formed their procession, many of the town darkies joining with them, and marched through the streets as quietly them, and marened through the streets as quictly as could be expected, and out upon the hill. As a part of the celebration, resin barrels had been placed in the streets and fired. In one square in one back street, chiefly inhabited by niggers, three of these barrels had been placed, when John Black, a drunken white mas of no character, came along, kicked over the barrels and put out the fire. To retaliate for this, three or four of the niggers set upon him, knocked him down, and leat him very severely. Near by was a house of bad repute, and a young man who was visiting there and twewomen, went to the aid of Black. One of the women of him out of the crowd and over the fence, but the young man was struck so hard on the head with a club that it was thought for a time that he would die. By tils time two white men had come up, and one of them mocked down the nigger who had struck Jim, whereupen another nigger drew his pistol and fired. The two white men who had last arrived then drew their pistols. The niggers ran, and two shots were fired after them. That ended the affair."

"But what caused the riot !" I asked. "Well," he replied, "the procession was half-a-mile away upon the hill. The niggrs went up there, and strangely reported that they had killed four white men who had fired into the procession. By the time the story reached the head of the procession it was to the effect that the firing had just taken place, and that niggers were being murdered in the mar. The whole of them at once turned about, tore thepalings from the fences, and came to town, threatening to take the life of the men who had fired into them, and erying: 'Give us his liver!' 'We'll skin him alive!' &c., interspersing their threats with the most profane and ported that the man was in Mr. Troy's livery-stable, and they surrounded the place, yeling and continuing their threats. Some of us got the Mayor, who is a Grant Republican, the Internal Revenus man here, and one or two others, and went down here. You can have no idea of the fierceness of that usb. I have been in many a battle, but it required more courage to go a men than to face a battery. Fir a time they would not be quieted, but broke down the door of the stable and seemed determined to set it onfire. A great number of the best niggers in town joined with us in persuading the men to go bome, and they finally dispersed. That was all of it, Sir, and it's fortunate it was no worse. If the stable had been fired and the town aroused, I am afraid we should have had terrible fight here and

This version of the affair coresponds precisely with reports which I have obtained from other sources. I have given the particulars a told to me at greater length than would be justified were it not probable that exaggerated reports, tending todo injustice to one or the other party, are likely to have already reached the

Northern press.

I attended to-day the trial of a negro accused of having been one of those who attacked Black. He was an intelligent, inoffensive looking man, and his trial was only interesting to me as it proved that at Fayetteville, at least, a colored man can obain even-handed justice in a local magistrate's cert, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for Federal interference to protect the blacks agains the white people. In the first place, the prisone was defended by a Conservative lawyer who woked as faithfully for his acquittal as though his clien had been a white man. Then, a respectable white merhant of the village, also a Conservative came upon the stand and swore that the prisoner had preserved a god reputation for 12 years, and, finally, the magistrate another Conservative, in summing up the case said that while the evidence did prove the prisoner to have stack the blow, it did prove him to have been present ading and abetting the assault. He also said that, it his opinion, Black got no more punishment than he desired, though the prisoner had no right to assist in inlicting it. He, therefore, fined the colored man \$1 and losts.

I am convinced, from what have seen not only here, but in every part of the Stae in which I have been, that, notwithstanning the biterness between the races, engendered by politics, the beal authorities, when they are Conservative, are much more disposed to give the most exact justice to the regroes, when trouble arises between them and their whie neighbors, than the Grant men are, in the counties the control, to redress a white

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE RESULT OF RUNNING INTO A DROVE OF CATTLE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19-On Saturday night freight train on the Naple and Hannibal Railroad ran into a drove of cattle, thowing the engine and four cars from the track, wrecking them badly, and severely i not fatally scalding the eigineer and fireman.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF RUNNING OVER A HORSE. CLEVELAND, Aug. 19 .- About 5 o'clock this morning, a train employed in transporting Dan Rice's circus over the Sandusky, Dayton and Cleveland Bailroad ran over a horse near Tiffin, Ohio, throwing the train from the track and greatly damaging the circus property. Four of the circus men were seriously hurtand a brakeman was fitally injured.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .It is reported that the bollworm is doing great

The only postnasters appointed in New-York,Richard C. Walker, a harness maker, has been treated at Memphis for attempting to hill Charles Tosier, a drug clark, set week, by shouting. The ball passed through Tosier's wrist, and was drug a sleeve bation.

turned by a sleeve-button.

A Colorada party which prospected Arizons prity thoroughly on both the 25d and 35th parallele found an abundance of rubles and brilliant crystals resembling diamonds, but believed not to be such. Two of the party, McLain and Beatty, strayed from the camp, and are supposed to have been captured by the Apacher.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION YES-TERDAY.

GENEVA, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872. The Board of Arbitration met at noon to day and adjourned at 4:30 p. m. Sir Roundell Palmer was not present. The speeches of counsel have been printed. It is expected that information of the proceedings of the Board will soon be communicated to the

REPORTED ACTION FAVORABLE TO THE UNITED

STATES. Washington, Aug. 19 .- There is information from Geneva which warrants the assertion that, since the exclusion of claims for indirect damages, the business before the Tribunal of Arbitrators has been favorable to this Government, and that several awards for direct damages have already been agreed upon, the indications being that on the con clusion of the adjudication a gross sum will be awarded to the United States, thereby avoiding a reference of the subject to a Board of Commissioners.

THE RIOTS IN IRELAND.

BELFAST STILL UNSETTLED-PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR - THE CITY TO BE PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW-DISTURBANCES AT

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872. Dispatches just received from Dublin, dated to-day, convey later news from Belfast. The rioting still goes on. Four persons were killed in the streets this morning. The peaceably-disposed citizens of Belfast are greatly dissatisfied at the want of vigor evinced by the authorities in suppressing the riots. Ruffians, with pistols in their hands, stalk through the city, and whole

sections are given up to the rioters.

The Mayor and magistrates of the city have issued a proclamation warning the rioters to disperse under the severest penalties for continuance of the disorders. The and the casualties, have been remarkably few. In the hospitals are many victims of the riots, a large number of whom bear sword cuts and bullet wounds. A correspondent telegraphs from Beifast this morning that the fighting continued last night, and that stones fell in the streets like hall.

Advices from Belfast up to 4 p. m. say that shots continue to be exchanged in the streets, though it is not known that the rioters have concentrated in large numof Ulster, on the Beltast and Ulster Railway, says that serious disturbances are occurring there, and that the authorities of the town have called upon the military forces to aid them in restoring order.

A later telegram from Belfast says reports are current there that the city is about to be placed under martial law. The same telegram says that the military are now charging the rioters in the center of the town.

SPAIN.

SIGNS OF AN OUTBREAK ON THE PART OF PAR-TISANS OF ISABELLA—CARLIST DISTURBANCE AT PAMPELUNA.

Madrid, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872. Reports are current here that the Ministers and ther high officials have received warning of a fresh outbreak to be attempted shortly by the partisans of ex-Queen Isabella, and that the occasion will be seized upon by the Carlists to renew their attacks. It is certain that fears of a new movement of some kind are entertained, A telegram from Pampeluna gives an account of a local disturbance there on Saturday between Carlists and Liberals, during which the Mayor of the city, interfering to prevent a breach of the peace, was himself struck by one of the Carlists, who was promptly arrested. Subsequently the other Carlists engaged in the affray attempted to assassinate the Mayor. Seven shots were fired at him, but without effect. The police coming to the rescue of the Mayor, captured three of the would-be assassins, who are now in custody awaiting an examination.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION. INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER OF DR. LIVING-STONE.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 19.-The following s Dr. Livingsfone's letter to his brother in Canada, pub lished in The Globe of this city:

is Dr. Livingstone's letter to his brother in Canada, published in The Globe of this city:

My DEAR BROTHER: I received your welcome letter in February last, written when the cable news made you put off your suits of mourning. This was the first intimation I had that a cable had been successfully laid in the deep Atlantic. Very few letters have reached me for years, in consequence of rry friends speculating where I should come out—on the west const, down the Nile, or claswhere. The watershed is a broad upland between 4.000 and 5.000 feet above the sea and some 70 miles long. The springs of the Nile that rise thereon are almost influenced. It would take the best part of a man's life-time to count them. One part—64 miles of latitude—gave 32 springs from calf to what deep, or one spring for every two miles. A birdseye view of them would be like the vegetation of frost on the window-panes. To ascertain that all of these fountains united with four great rivers in the upper part of the Nile Valley was a work of time and much travel. Many a weary loot I trod ere light dawed on the ancient problem. If I had left at the end of two years, for which my bare expenses were paid, I could have thrown very little more light on the country than the Portuguesse who, in their three slavery visits to Carembe, asked for ivory and slaves and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters; questioned and cross-questioned till was really ashanned, and almost afraid of being set down as afficied with hydrocephalus.

I went forward, backwards and sideways, feeling my

eross-questioned till I was really ashamed, and almost afraid of being set down as afficied with hydrocephalis.

I went forward, backwards and sideways, feeling my way, and every step of the way I was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran't of these four rivers into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest. It begins as the River Chambeze, which flows into the great Lake Bangwolo. On leaving it, its name is changed from Chambeze to Luapula, and that enters Lake Moero. Coming out of it, the name Lualaba is assumed, and it flows into a third lake, Kamolondo, which receives one of the four large drains mentioned above. It then flows on and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that I was following the Congo instead of the Nile. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be waded at any part or at any time of the year. Far down the valley it receives another of the four large rivers above mentioned, the Lockte or Lomme, which flows through what I have named Lake Lincein, and then joins the central Luababa. We have, then, only two lines of drainage in the lower part of the great valley—that is, Tamanyika and Albert Lake, which are but one lake-river, or say, if you want to be pedantue, Laiustune River. Thusen two form the eastern line. The Lualaba, which I call Webb's Lualaba, is then the western line, nearly as depicted by Prolemy in the second century of our era. After the Lamame enters the Lualaba, the fourth great lake in the central line of drainage is found; but this I have not yet seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western mains. At the top of Prolemy's Loop the great central line goes down into large, reedy laices, possibly those reported to Nero's centurion, and these form the western, or Petherick's arm, which Speke and grant and Baker believed to be the River of Egypt. Neither can be called the Nile until they unite. The lakes mentioned in the central line of drainage is the third stage, us.
I went forward, backwards and sideways, feeling my

line of drainage down has taken me away from mails or postage.

The Manyema are undoubtedly cannibals, but it was long before I could get conclusive evidence thereon. I was soriely let and hindered by having hair-caste Mosiem attendants, unmitigated cowards, and false as their prophet, of whose religion they have only imbiled the rulsome pride. They forced me back when aimost in sight of the end of my exploration, a distance of between 600 and 500 miles, under a blazing vertical sun. I came here a mere ruckle of bones, terrioly jaded in body and mind. The head man of my worthleas Mosiems remained here, and, as he had done from the coast, ran riot with the goods sent to me, drunk for a month at a time. He then divined on the Koran and found that I was dead, sold off all the goods that remained for slaves and ivory for himself, and I arrived to find myself destitute of everything except a few goods I left in case of need. Goods are the currency here, and I have to wait now till other goods and other men come from Zanzbar. When placed in charge of my supply of soap, brandy, opium, and gunpowder from certain Banians (British subjects), he was is months returning, all expenses being

paid out of my stocks; three months was ample, and then he remained here and sold off all. You call this start do you i some do; if you don't. I think it moral idiocy. Yours affectionately, EAVID LYVINGSTONE.

The University of Pesth has chosen for its rector, M. Hatala, a Catholic priest and a decided oppo-nent of the Syllabus, the Papal Infallibility dogma, and other recent Papal innovations.

M. Cerfbeer, the French captain of Mobiles, who was lately sentenced to death for "deserting to the enemy," and who defended himself on the ground that his oath of allegiance only bougd him to the Emperor, and not to the Government which superseded him, has had his sentence commuted to simple banishment for

Dupont, one of the Communists now lying in the prison at Satory under sentence of death, lately attempted to commit suicide by beating out his brains against the prison walls, and he very nearly succeeded.
It is one of the worst features connected with these excunions that those sentenced to death never know till
they are called out when they will be shot, and they live, mently, in daily fear.

Livingtone's letters continue to bear fruit. A most influential deputation waited upon Earl Granville on Aug. 7, to urge him to take measures for the sup-pression of the slave trade in East Africa. Lord Gran-ville assured the deputation that he thoroughly con-curred with their views; the Government had already sought the cooperation of America and several European powers, from most of which favorable replies had been received.

The German authorities closed the church of the Jesuits at Posen on August 1. It was intimated to the fathers, that, no longer being a recognized religious community, they will have to abstain from every eccles-instical act; notably from saying mass, teaching, preach-ing, confessing, and visiting the sick. They are allowed to reside at the convent until they declare, within a fixed delay, whether they wish to remain in Prussia or to emi-grate. Similar measures have been taken at Paderborn, Schrium, and Müsster. brimm, and Münster.

M. Louis Blane signs an article in the Rappel attributing the marvelous suggestion of Mr. Horace Greeley's candidature in the United States, and especially among the former partisans of Slavery, whom he cially among the former partisans of Slavery, whom he opposed with all his heart and soul, to the fact that the instant the civil war was over, and the South conquered, he proposed an anmosty. The oblect of the article is to establish a parallel between the vanquished slave party in America and the vanquished Comminates in Paris. No war was ever more bliter than that between the Northern and Southern provinces of the United States. None produced more calamities and ruin. But, thanks to the adoption of Mr. Horace Greeley's politic principles, no drop of Southern blood was shed after the rebellion had been crushed. The writer thinks the example applicable to the present time in France.

The fact that the two English Archbishons

The fact that the two English Arcbbishops have promised to endeavor to make the reading of the Athanasian creed optional in the churches, greatly irritates some of the church newspapers. The Church Times, for instance, says that these two prelates "are unhappliy prone to set worldly rank and station in the first place, and to put the kingdoms of this world as much above the Kingdom of Heaven as the Sovereign of one of the great Powers ranks above the barbarous chief of a petty negrotrie on the Gold Coast," and follows this up by observing in conclusion that "moral and theological arguments, appeals to faith and duty, would be wasted, and therefore we will not adduce them to the Archbishops, but will content ourselves with assuring them that the plan, as a temporal speculation—its true character—will not pay, and must, if persisted in, lead to results which their Graces would be the first to deplore, because they would be the first to suffer by them." A hint probably at disestablishment. inhappliy prone to set worldly rank and station in the

A BALTIMORE BANK BURGLARY.

THE THEED NATIONAL BANK VICTIMIZED-A LOSS OF SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19 .- The Third National Bank, in South-st., between Second and Lombard sts., in the heart of the city, was entered and robbed by burglars last night, an entrance being made from a room in an adjoining building, owned and formerly occupied by John T. Gutings as a banking house. This was easily done by removing a thin brick wall and cutting away plate of sheet iron half an inch thick, directly into the vault of the Third National Bank. The bricks removed from the wall were put in the vault of Gittings's building. The burglars seem to have operated at leisure and enjoyed themselves, as they left an ample lunch, cold hicken and bottles of wine, in Gittings's vault.

Two large safes in the bank vault were cut into and obbed; a third safe was not entered. It is said that between 20 and 25 depositors' boxes were rebbed. Among the bonds stolen are \$75,000 in City of Louisville water oan coupon bonds.

The officers of the bank set forth their losses by the burglary as follows: Fifty-seven thousand dollars in greenbacks and National bank notes, of which eight notes are of \$100 each, and 24 notes of \$50 each of the Third National Bank; and the following bonds held as collateral securities:

Northern Central Hallroad, \$2,500.
North Carolina State bonds. \$11,500.
Marketta and Checimati Hallroad bonds, \$1
Luited Scitze 5-20 bonds, \$1,800.
Western Maryland Rallroad bonds, \$4,000.

The bank offers \$10,000 reward for the recovery of the above, or a pro rata sum for a partial recovery. The incannot be ascertained, as many of them are out of town. The total loss will probably amount to several bundred tained bonds and other securities amounting to \$75,000 The first floor in Giddings's Bank building, from which the entrance was made to the bank vault, was rented on the 1st of June to a man giving the name of E. Washburne, who paid a quarter's rent, \$625, in advance.

OTHER DISPATCHES.

A private telegram from Baltimore, received n this city yesterday, says: "Third National Bank of this city was cleaned out last night; 75,600 Louisville Ky., City bonds and Northern Central gold bonds among the spoils." A second dispatch says the amount of Northern Central Railroad bonds stolen is 800 shares, and the numbers of the same will be telegraphed to prevent their negotiation in Wall-st.

WASHINGTON

POSTAL MATTERS-SENATORIAL MOVEMENTS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872.

The Post-Office Department has at last deided upon the style and size of the postal card to be used, and will, on Wednesday, issue advertisements ask ing for bids, to be opened in four weeks, for supplying

the Department and public with them. The Postmaster at St. Louis recently wrote a letter to the Post-Office Department, in which he requested a ruling in cases when letters have been mailed with only partial prepayment of stamps to be sent from one office within the city limits to another. Postmaster-General Creswell decided that if any mail matter in which, by law, the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing out prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery. Letters have been received at Liberal Headquarters stating that the Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio, refuses to forward or deliver any political documents except those sent by the Admin-istration Committee here.

Senator Thurman arrived in the city to-day. Senator Fenton, who has been here two days, left to-night for New-York. He is very sanguine of the prospects of the Liberals.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. General Howard having denied that he ever had any such conversation with the Secretary of War as that rom which David Clark professed to quote his language and asserted that he would not therefore have made so antrue a report, Mr. Clark calls upon the Sehim to Gen. Howard, copies of which he was informed as he alleges, by that officer were placed in the hands of the President and Secretary of War. Both President and Secretary of War deny such copies were ever received by them, and assert that the idea of their having desired the dismissal of the colored cadet was presented to them for the first time in the letter from Mr. Clark, published in The Tribusus of July 31, the absurdity of which they conceived to be fully demonstrated by the fact of record that when the codet was subsequently actually sentenced to be dismissed upon ample legal proof, his sentence was mitigated by the substitution of an extremely light punishment. him to Gen. Howard, copies of which he was informed as

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—An upright boiler in McDonald's forge and rolling-mill exploded, this forcnoon, terribly scalding Michael McVay, a workman, and scalding and otherwise seriously injuring Charles H. Simpson, engineer, John Reiser and a man named Kelley. The boiler had only been in operation nine weeks, and but a moment before the explosion, the engineer tested

ARKANSAS.

THE POPE COUNTY TROUBLES. THE POLITICAL MURDERS—GUILT OF THE SHERIPP

AND CLERK-THE MURDERERS AT LARGE WITHOUT BAIL-TERROR OF THE CITIZENS-DREAD OF MARTIAL LAW.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Pope Co., Ark., Aug. 10 .- On eading the affidavits relative to the Pope County murders while in Little Rock, I found that the evidence that Sheriff Dodson, County Clerk Hickox, and their posse, had massacred their prisoners, and own party in advance, to fire from the bushes in order to give the appearance of a rescue, was so complete that no room was left for doubt. The circumstantial evidence joined to the testimony of the two prisoners, West and Hall, who escaped, and the wounded man, who afterward died, would convict the sheriff and the clerk of murder in any court. The facts, to rehearse them briefly, were as follows: A deputy sheriff named Williams either was fired on, or pretended that he was, by a party concealed near his house. For years the county had been entirely peaceable and the people disbelieved Williams's story, and thought he had shot a hole in his hat and through his coat-sleeve to make it appear that an attempt had been made to take his life and to open the way for the subsequent proceedings. The sheriff and clerk mustered a posse of 28 men, all of the Grant and Clayton party, and without warrant arrested four men, took joining county where the circuit judge lived. Seven miles south of the county seat and three miles from the town of Russellville they halted, put the prisoners in a church, and planned the murder. They sent five men in advance to fire into the air from the bushes by the road. The firing was done as arranged, and the sheriff and clerk, aided by the school superintendent, at once shot two of the prisoners, the other two escaping in the darkness. One of the prisoners was shot a second time white on the ground with a double-barreled she gun, in the hands of the sheriff. The wounds in both showed that they could not have been made by shots from the roadside, but that they were made with guns placed against their bodies. The posse disbanded after the murder, and Dodson and Hickox proceeded to Little Rock, asserted that they had been bushwhacked, and demanded that martial law be declared. The subsequent proceedings in court are well known.

GOV. HADLEY SIDING WITH THE MURDERERS. I had an interview with the Governor on Wednesday,

and found, to my astonishment, that he took the side of the murderers as persistently and adroitly as if he had martial law in Pope County. I could not learn that he had any evidence, other than the reports of the murderers, that there was any disposition on the part of the citizens to resist the operations of civil law. I have since learned that at the time I talked with him he had letters from many of the best citizens of the county, and had been visited by deputations of the same class of men, assuring him that nobody was in arms or intended to resist the law, except a squad of militia who were the Gov. Hadley, I made up my mind that there was no eccasion for martial law, and that if it were proclaimed it would be, not to maintain the peace, but to give the Clayton party a chance to terrify their political opponents and carry the elections by force and fraud. The partisan manner in which the Governor and all the mem bers of the Clayton ring esponsed the side of the crimi nats, and refused to be convinced by the best evidence that there was no lawlessness in Pope County except what was created by their own friends, led to the suspicion in Little Rock that the whole affair had been planned by the ring to make a pretext for martial law. Another ground for this suspicion was the fact that the murderers were at large, without buil, as it was alleged, and that they were almost daily i: private sultation with the Governor.

I determined on Thursday to go to Pope County and see for myself the condition of affairs there. Before I left the capital the rumor was rife that Hadley had changed his mind, and would not declare martial law, because he suspected Clayton and the other members of the ring of a design to throw bim overboard in the State Convention on the 24th, and nominate another man for Governor. It is not possible to say how much truth there is in this report, but it is cer-tain that there was a marked change of policy between Wednesday and Thursday night. Leaving the Rock on Friday to go by rail and stage to Russellville, the chief town in Pope County, I found on the train Capt. Patten of The State Journal and Gen. Bishop, Register in Bankruptcy, bound for the same place. The captain was in search of information for his paper-not one of the Little Rock papers had had sufficient enterprise to send a reporter to the disturbed district before this-and Gen. Bishop had been the night before ar pointed Special Commissioner by the Governor, to go to Pope County and report upon the situation and disposition of the people. Hickox, the County Clerk, one of the murderers, was in the backage car, armed with two heavy navy revolvers. A man named Gibson, who is States Attorney for Pope County, but who instead of prosecuting Hickox and Dodson acted as their counsel when they were brought before the judge and waived an examination, was also on board-a young fellow of dis-sipated appearance; Hickox came in once to talk with him, but was evidently uneasy, and goon went back to

his retreat in the baggage car. A MURDERER ON HIS TRAVELS.

It seemed incredible that a murderer could be at large in a civilized community and loaded with deadly weapons, while the neighbors and relatives of his victims were pleading with the Governor not to put him at the head of a band of desperadoes styled militia, and send him to plunder and kill them, but I had the evidence of my own eyes. I took a good look at the man as he sat facing me. He is a man of powerful physique, with a thick animal neck, heavy bushy whiskers, low brows, and a sullen expression of countenance-obviously a dan gerous character, and with brains enough, apparently, to make him no ordinary rascal. When we reached the end of the railroad, after a ride of four hours, Hickox mount ed a horse and disappeared at a gallop, accompanied by railroad terminus; a rude board shanty that served as a depot, store, stage office, and dining-room. The station-master said Hickox had no doubt gone out to the camp of a party of militia somewhere on Carrion Crow Mountains, a few miles off. He did not know where the camp was, but fifteen of the pretended militia had been at the station the day before. They were ragged, dirty fellows, he said, black and white, and armed with guns and re volvers. They were evidently waiting for the expected proclamation of martial law to begin depredations upon the citizens. We dined on broiled chicken, fried chicken and cabbage, served in a little room with a cooking-stove in the corner, making, with the scorching rays of the sun pouring down on the thin board roof, an in tolerable temperature. Soon after we set off through the miles distant. The country was sparsely settled and the houses were nearly all of logs. The captain and mysel were the only passengers, the Special Commissioner and the States Attorney having remained behind to find the militia, as we thought. They were obviously not desirous of our company on the rest of the journey. After four or five miles' travel we stopped at a rough board building, which was country store, bar-room and post-office com-bined. The postmaster, after he had emptied the mailbag on the floor, and sorted the contents, asked us po litely to take some whisky. He was non-committal about the militia, and apparently thought it discreet to

A little further on, we stopped at a larger house than any we had seen—a long, low building of unpainted boards, with a broad plazza in front. Two women came out as we were helping ourselves to water at the well, and told us that the neighborhood was in great alarm over the actions of a body of 15 or 20 men calling themselves State militia, commanded by a fellow named Cluninger, who lived two miles off. These men met every day in the mountain, they said. While we were talking a very old man came from the house with a basket of apples and pears, which he effered us. He was in great fear that martial law would be declared, and that people would be killed and houses burned. There was no law lessness in the county that he knew of, except that of Cluninger's militia, who had taken borses and provisions.

The report had gone along the road the day before
that 200 militia would be sent up on the railroad in the night, and he had been looking for them all day. After going a few miles further the stage was stopped by a fine-looking, gray-haired man, who was eager for news,